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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Last Days of Registration.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration.

Great as was the registration of the first two days, with its increase of 12 per cent. in New York county over 1896, there remain a vast multitude of the citizens of the Greater New York who are still unregistered

The Bryan demonstration on Tuesday evening, the character of the sentiments uttered by him and of the men under whose management he spoke, and the sort of appeals made by him and those who spoke from the same platforms with him ought to be enough to assure a full registration in this commercial and financial capital, against whose security and prosparity assault was there made.

The places of registration in all the boroughs of New York and in Buffalo will be open to-day from 7 in the morning until 10 in the evening and to-morrow between the same hours. In other cities and villages of this State of five thousand inhabi-8 in the morning and 9 in the evening. In | the start. all those of less population than five thousand there remains only a single day of registration, to-morrow, Saturday, between 9 in the morning and 9 in the evening.

Every prudent citizen of New York will seize the opportunity of registering to-day if it is physically possible for him to discharge the duty before to-morrow

That a continuance of the great registration of the first two days will mean and is necessary for the defeat of the Bryanite assault on the honor and prosperity of this, the foremost State of the American Union, is so well understood by all intelligent citizens that we write this simply to put the fact before every voter, so that there shall be no possibility of his forgetting that unless he qualifies himself to vote by registering to-day or to-morrow he cannot share in that good work

What Shall the New Fort Be Named?

Mr. BRYAN recorded at the Madison Square Garden his alleged belief that the Republicans mean "to build a fort in this city " for purposes of imperialistic oppression of the people of New York.

When the Republican party has built the fort which Mr. BRYAN declares it has in view for New York-and that a new fort will be built somewhere in this neighborhood at some future day we do not doubt-it would be a graceful thing to name it in honor of a certain distinguished Democratic statesman and candidate for President of the United States.

We do not refer to Mr. BRYAN, however. His military record scarcely warrants the idea of a Fort Bryan, and his utterances on the subject of "militarism" since he laid down the sword and took up the jawbone are not such as to make it seem probable that the high compliment would be acceptable to him personally.

It was a Democrat of a very different type who first declared that additional fortifications at this point were a matter of paramount importance.

" Paramount " was the very word which that great Democratic statesman used about the fort whereof the prospect causes Mr. BRYAN such artfully simulated apprehension. Writing to the Hon. John G. CARLISLE, then Speaker of the House, Mr. Tilden said on December 1, 1885: "I am of the opinion that the latter [additional fortt

fications here at New York and elsewhere] is a paramount necessity which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt."

Mr. TILDEN actually advocated the con tinued high taxation of the people to build the fort which Mr. BRYAN pretends to dread as a menace to their liberties, and he thought that the construction of the fort was more important even than the reduction of the public debt.

Mr. TILDEN'S reason for wanting New York's fortications strengthened was the library purposes. protection of the enormous wealth of the metropolis. Thus he not only put the dollar before the man, but he put the fort before the dollar.

this eminent Democrat and prescient statesman concerning New York's special need of a fort may be found in his famous letter to Mr. Carlisle on seacoast defences.

When the Republican party builds a new fort here in accordance with Mr. TILDEN'S demand and in fulfilment of Mr. BRYAN'S shuddering prophecy, let the stronghold be named Fort Tilden, not Fort Bryan.

No Monkey Origin for Man

Modern science is iconoclastic. To the present scientific generation man's development from prehistoric ape or monkey ancestors has been a matter of faith and almost of demonstrated fact. Two expeditions are even projected to seek out the missing connecting link, the pithecan- head on which the words' House of Representatives thropus. Unpleasant as the idea of simian origin is to many and full of promise for a higher, " Uebermensch," stage of progress to others it has come to be accepted as a probable fact, almost certain.

Now comes a Heidelberg physiologist, Prof. HERMANN KLAATSCH, who claps his hand on his hip joint and declares that man never was a monkey, and, though not so confidently, that he never can be made into a monkey,

It is on myology, the study of muscles. and on comparative anatomy that Prof. KLAATSCH bases his statement. Man has a small muscle in the thigh designated as "the short head of the biceps muscle of the thigh, the musculus biceps femoris Researches in comparative anatomy have recently made known the origin of this it is a rudimentary formation found extensively among the lower mammals, but pressed with the rubber stamp ordinarily which has attained new functional im- employed by busy Congressmen. portance only in man and a few primates. the "long head" of the biceps. This evidence? We quote from the official dirigible, such as the balloon of DE SANfact demonstrates in a striking manner report of the testimony: that man, in the anatomy of his limbs, most

have stuck pretty closely to his primitive construction

The hypothesis that the muscle may have developed in the process of attaining an erect position falls through, because that position is attained only by climbing creatures and it turns out that many climbing mammals, including all monkeys and apes, show no signs of this muscle; its retention in man and some primates cannot, therefore, arise from any functional process. The rational inference must be that

man and the higher primates are forms of life that spring directly from the original source of mammals without the interposition of other species, because their limbs have preserved their first form in many respects much more than is the case with other mammals. Consequently apes and monkeys are relegated from the position of man's ancestors to that of his more or less distant cousins.

Prof. KLAATSCH's hypothesis does not conflict with the theory of evolution; it simply puts man further back in the scale than was admitted before. The ancestral status of the oyster, the sponge and the protozoic cell is teft untouched. The change is merely in the relations of man to his fellow mammais. He is now " a central mammal and primate form, primitive in limbs and teeth, highly developed solely through the development of the brain." Modern monkeys, on the other hand, are one-sided misformations and for the most

part degenerate forms." The substance of Prof. KLAATSCH's theory is therefore, that the existence of the small muscle in man's thigh is evidence of the primitiveness of the species; its non-existence in the monkey is a mark of degeneracy. Original man must have preceded or have and cannot have been derived from him. Moreover, the muscle was not developed tants and more the hours will be between possibly man may have been upright from tations and denials concerning the nastiest

Time for Unanimity.

We have received within the last few days a considerable number of copies of replies sent to the "National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs" by citizens who scorn that traitorous society and refuse to accept its invitation to foin it. They comprehend such a mass of patriotic sentiment that they would be republished here in bulk, were their volume not too great. We ask of the numerous authors, however, the privilege of selecting one reply for the reason that it contains an idea deserving special emphasis.

" NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1900. Mr. C. C. HUGHES, Chairman Esecutive Committee National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, 13

"DBAR SIR: I received your invitation, on the 15th inst. to identify myself with the Anti-Imperialists. I cannot. I was opposed to BRYAN'S paramount issue in 1896; am against BRYAN'S paramount issue of 1900; heartily in sympathy with American principles and precedents; not at all afraid that the 'Imperial Purple ' is about to displace the Stars and Stripes,' and would, if I could, make McKINLEY's election unanimous. Yours very truly, H. S. BEATTIE."

It would be a great thing for the United States if it should do what this honest money Democrat, the Hon. Hans S. BEAT-TIE, urges-make McKINLEY's election unantmous.

The free silver issue, a combination of fraud and folly, should be met squarely by every man's adverse vote. At any rate the majority against it should be made as great as possible. No vote will be superfluous, however sure victory may be. An Empire State majority for honest money of 268,470 will be more useful than the 268,469 given for that cause in 1896.

Richardson for Speaker?

Mouse of Representatives 4. S. Washington, D. C.

" OCTOBER ---, 1895. DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that

hibited in the subjoined document:

rour appointment as a Member of the Committee on Distribution in the matter of ' Messages and Papers of the Presidents ' has been confirmed. You will please follow the rules as laid down in

the accompanying instructions and present the opportunity for obtaining the work to the persons named by the Committee in its instructions to you. The following points I would especially impress upon you: "First- Messages and Papers of the Presidents' cannot now be obtained by persons applying to their

Congressmen as the allotment to officials for distribution was exhausted some time ago, and thousands of demands were made for this work before the present arrangement to furnish it at this low rate. Second -The Edition we are furnishing is printed same matter, line for line, page for page. The binding

is much more handsome, durable and suitable for Third-You will under no circumstances place more than one set to a person of the allotment which is made for your district.

Fourth-Your authority as to collections covers the first deposit of \$5 only, which is to be made by Further information as to the ideas of the applicant, same to, be accounted for by you to the Treasurer of the Committee daily.

Jume D. Richordrow

This letter, signed with RICHARDSON's outfit furnished to the agents of the now notorious Richardson-Barcus scheme of monopoly in the sale of a Government document.

On the floor of the House last winter Congressman RICHARDSON denied all knowledge of any use of the official style of the House of Representatives in connection

with the proceedings of his partners: Mr. TAWNEY .- Does the gentleman know that cern now publishing this work is using a letter and ' Committee on Distribution ' are printed' Mr. RICHARDSON. -- No. 1 think the gentleman will find that he is mistaken in saying that the con-cern uses the words' House of Representatives,' they

sed ' Committee on Distribution Mr. TAWNEY. - I have received letters with that heading printed on them.
"Mr. Richardson. - That would be another

raud that ought to be branded as such, because they have no right to do it.

Mr. TAWNEY, -That is the general manner and, think, the wording of it. Mr. RICHARDSON. - That would be a fraudu

ent device which ought to be branded. A few months later, before the Senate Committee which investigated the scandal, there was produced the original of the letter printed above. This form of credentials to the agents of BARCUS did not merely imitate the style of the House stationery. It was actually typewritten on the official and signed with RICHARDSON's name im-

owing to its secondary connection with ARDSON'S explanation in the face of this

mittee on Distribution ') use the House of Representa-

lives paper? Mr. RICHARDSON. -No. air; only about half dozen sheets were ever used. Senator ELKINS. -- Who used it, you

Mr. RICHARDSON. -No. sir. Senator ELRINS. - Who got hold of it? "Mr. RICHARDSON. -I think they were sent out from the office by one of the cierks. I had a lot of paper at the office. It was after the office was removed to Washington.

A little further on:

There were not exceeding half a dozen, or a dozen the farthest, sheets of that paper used inadvertently. and it was stopped immediately and not another one was used.

And once more in RICHARDSON's testi mony

" Senator ELKINS. -This letter was signed by you Mr. RICHARDSON, -It was signed with a rubber stamp, not by myself. Senator ELKINS. - That was in connection with the sale of this compliation! Mr. RICHARDSON, -Yes, air; they inadvertently

Of the general character of the attempt to deceive the people for Mr. RICHARDSON'S pecuniary benefit the Senate Committee reported as follows:

BARCUS's agents were equipped with letters under the usual letter heading [of the House of Representatives), in which they were informed that they had been 'appointed' to be members of the 'Com on Distribution' and that their appointments had been 'confirmed.' All these expressions were so well calculated to deceive the public as to make it imporsible to believe that they were not chosen for that purpo Mr. RICHARDSON's receipts from the sales of the edition printed and sold by Mr. BARCUS had an up to the period of this investigation, to \$11,820.50."

This shifty and unpleasant personage is the figurehead of the Democratic campaign for the control of the next House. He is not only the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, but he is also to be the principal beneficiary been contemporary with original monkey, of success, if success comes to his party In that event he will be selected to sit in the high chair before which he by efforts to stand erect or to climb, and has stammered his evasions, misrepresenlittle monopoly and scandal uncovered in Congress during the past ten years.

A vote for any Bryanite candidate for Congress is a vote for JAMES D. RICHARDson for Speaker of the House

Science Will Reclaim the Philippines

The orators who are denounding "imperialism," from every Populist stump, ring the changes on the assumption that the Philippines are not capable of a high state of development and that we will have merely our labor for our pains if we try to place them on a higher plane of culture and productivity. This assumption is contrary to the results of experience in all lands, tropical or temperate, and of every age.

Many generations in temperate lands have been engaged in draining swamps, reclaiming lands from the sea, turning forest areas into ploughed fields, irrigating parched surfaces, enriching sandy soils and in many other ways increasing productivity. In this century the nations have been moving into the tropical and sub-tropical regions and applying, with wonderful results, methods of reclamation adapted to the conditions they find there. The German colony of Dona Francisca, in the State of Santa Catarina in sub-tropical Brazil, is an interesting illustration of what may be accomplished in warm countries. When the colony was founded in 1849, most unfavorable reports of the unhealthfulness of the district were current. The high average humidity, the steaming soil and the great heat made life almost intolerable in this heavily forested region. The efforts of the colonists in much less than a half century completely changed the conditions of existence. All the sun-excluding timber was cut off and the wide expanse of wet lands and swamps was President could grant or withold it Probably the most contemptible use to turned into the best of farms. The conwhich the official stationery of the House | tinual mists were dispelled by sunshine, of Representatives was ever put is ex- the miasmic influences disappeared and for years the colony of Dona Francisca has been one of the most flourishing agricultural regions in South America.

Civilization is engaged in adapting all parts of the world to the service of the human race civilized. The progress made in the past fifty years gives promise of wonderful achievement in the next century. Nature has endowed the Philippines with great natural wealth, but their crowning blessing is the fact that destiny has brought them under the care of a nation which will steadfastly do its duty by them. Not only the Philippines, but the United States and the world at large, will share in

Tammany Passes the Hat.

The Tammany Hall Committee of Finance rom Government plates and contains identically the issues in every campaign an appeal for funds. The response, it has always been observed, is more liberal than it is to the similar call of any other organization.

This year the conditions under which Tammany's appeal is made-a call upon business and professional men for funds to overthrow the credit of the Government at home and to subvert its authority away from home-are not such as to make probable a very generous return in New York, the material interests of which have been steadily and seriously menaced by every revival of Bryanism.

Although the real purpose of the present rubber stamp, was part of the swindling appeal of the Tammany Finance Committee for funds is to apply the collections made toward the election of a free silver President and a free silver delegation from New York to Congress, there is no allusion whatever in the circular to the

paramount issue of 18 to 1. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that the hat will be weighted very heavily with honest, one hundred cent, gold standard dollars.

Without di-cussing the rating of the new firm of CHOKER & BRYAN, we urgently advise that the juntor partner be not elected President of

A point near Meersburg, on Lake Constance was selected for building and starting Count VON ZEPPELIN's airship because it stands on a plain with no mountains in the neighborhood, and therefore offered favorable conditions for experimenting with the Count's huge construction, which is as large as many an oc an steamship. Many asserted when the first trial was made, on July 2, that the trip was a complete flasco, though the sudden termination of the voyage was due to an accident to the machinery that in no way involved the buoyant or dirigible qualities of the ship fact is that on that occasion, as Wednesday last, the ship was tacked and ercled and was found to travel easwith the wind or against it Count vox muscle and its distribution among animals, paper of the House of Representatives. ZEPPELIN declared that the trip had demonstrated the dirigibility of the airship; and it is certain that the evidence supplied by the first experiment, t at the ship may be steered and What was the Hon. JAMES DENIAL RICH- | 1 ropelled against the wind, was as conclusive that furnished by Wednesday's trip.

108-DUMONT, which ascended from Paris tidal 174. The West chalenges the East to try ling through the city, upsetting and destroying " Sensing Et L. NS. Did the committee the Com- in S plender, 1808, and the mirship built . gan.

in 1885 for the French Military Balloon Corps which attained a speed of twelve and one-half miles and returned several times to its point of departure. These various inventions have differed widely from one another in the methods employed to propel and steer them. However much or little they have contributed to the final solution of the problem, they at least indicate that some progess is making in the effort to discover prac ticable means of air navigation.

We have a calamity candidate without a calamity. But BRYAN's election will give us calamity that would appal mankind. Register fer prosperity versus panic, a d for the money of honor and enlightenment against the money of repudiation!

As Mr. BRYAN advocates particularly the Kansas City plank for enlarging the Cabinet by giving a seat in it to Labor, he is bound in fairness to take up the cause represented in the resolutions passed this week by the Illinois Equal Suffrage A sociation: "We ask for a department in our National Govern

and of children may sometimes be made subjects of national council and where the executive officer shall be by virtue of her office a member of the Cabinet of the United States." Of course if there is a Department of Mothers there must also be a Department of Fathers. If there is a Department of Labor there must be a Department of Capital. Here are four

new Cabinet seats, and on this principle there may be 4,000 more. BRYAN'S four remedies for trusts wont stand

ooking at for thirty seconds: "Our first remedy is to put every trust-made article on the free list." This is merely a free trade argument. In operation it might transfer certain American industries to other coun-

tries, but it doesn't touch the trust principle. We propose that Congress shall provide that, before any corporation does business outside of the State of its origin, it shall take out a license from the Federal Government." This centralisation scheme is supposed to get efficacy from the further requirement that to get a license the corporation "must show that it has no water in its stock and is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business." To abolish the trust principle by forbidding the watering of stock! It is like threatening to strip a man of his clothes by squeen ng the water out of them if they are wet. And the demand that the licensed corporation shall "not attempt monopoly!" Assurances of that sort would come as cheap as Bryan talk. There is nothing in the Democratic anti-trust campaign but wind.

The real issue is free sliver, fraud in itself and calamitous in its effect.

"No King, no despot, no tyrant in the world's bla-tory ever asserted a doctrine more damgerous and more damnable than that which underlies the Porto Rican bill. - Bryan at Madison Segare Garden. Faugh! The doctrine which underites the Porto Rican bill was first announced by JEF-PERSON when he annexed Louisiana. Coming down to the present day, it was in the bill establishing the present Government in Hawait, and it was in the bill establishing the Government of the Territory of Alaska, passed in the House of Representatives last April without a single murmur of opposition from the Democratic members.

Either Mr. BRYAN is ignorant of these facts or suppresses them in his attempt to make a Porto Rican issue. But there he is

Democrats are trying to enjoin Republican meetings, and muzzle free speech by mob vio-Yet the demagogue whom they renresent denounces injunctions by the courts. issued to maintain law and order.

The Hon. GRORGE GRAHAM VEST of Missouri who is getting better at Sweet Springs, makes himself heard thus through the St. Louis Republic in condemnation of the Republican candidate for President:

"President MCKINLEY directed the first commission he sent to the Philippines to give the people trial by tury and the right of habeas corpus with the privileges and immunities of the Bill of Rights. This is the first time in the history of our country that a President has arrogated the right to control the privilege of trial by jury and the other provisions of the Bill of Rights. Under this claim of executive power, a citizen of Missouri in Porto Rico or the Philippines could be denied the right of habeas corpus, and the

To protect this rings of territory osting prices or could grant or withold it."

Evidently Mr. Vest would have preferred that the President should not have told about the extension of the Bill of Rights to the Philippines, or that he should not have extended it at all. But the facts are immovable. The Bill of Rights, the great Constitutional guarantee of life and liberty, is already in the Philippines, and there to stay, however eager Eryan may be to throw it under Agunaldo's feet.

Some of the Drys have an excellent gift of blue-hot speech. They must drink boiling water. The Hon. John G. Woolley has been saying amene things about Mr. McKinley as a perjurer and a despot, and classes him with Benkedict Arnold and Aaron Burn. These winning delicacies of speech must be very attractive to aud ences.

From the London Daily Mail.

Prof. J. A. Fleming of University College, re
To protect this rings and including every port, for ten years, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficing to enable them to exercise their power. But in addition to this, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficing to enable them to exercise their power. But in addition to this, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficing to enable them to exercise their power. But in addition to this, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficing to each sufficient to enable them to exercise their power. But in addition to this, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficient to enable them to exercise their power. But in addition to this, the United States would be compelled to maintain forces sufficient to enable them to exercise their bended their faith, without limit of time, binding so long as the treaty is in force, to guarantee to the people of the Philippine force, to guarantee to the people of the Philippine in the print sufficient to the power with Snain, the United States must be the results with the set and with Snain, the United States would

Prof. J. A. Fleming of University College, re ports a Marconi wireless telegraphy experiment which reads more like a fairy tale than an actual scientific achievement. He says:

Two operators at St. Catherine's were in structed to send simultaneously two different wireless messages to Poole, and without delay

wireless messages to Poole, and without delay or mistake the two were correctly recorded and printed down at the same time in Merse signals on the tapes of the two corresponding receivers at Poole. In this first demonstration each receiver was connected to its own independent aerial wire hung from the same mast. But greater wooders followed.

Mr. Marconi placed the receivers at Poole one on top of the other, and connected them both to one and the same wire, about forty feet in length, attached to a mast. Prof. Fleming then asked to have two messages sent at he same moment by the operators at St.Catherine's, one in English and the other in French. Without failure each receiver at Poole rolled out the paper tape, the message in English perfect on one and that in French on the other.

"When it is realized," says the Professor, "that these visible dots and dashes are the results of trains of interminated electric waves rushing with the speed of light across the interming thirty miles, caught on one and the same short serial ware and diseated and

rushing with the speed of light across the in-tervining thirty miles, caught on one and the same short aerial whe and discuting ed and sorted out by the two machines into intelligible messages in different languages, the wonder of it all cannot but strike the mind.

The Silver Harp. a submit the following lines as appropriate at the present political moment

With apologies to Sir Walter Scott Harp of the Silverites, that long bath hung Untuned by him who, 'neath Nebraskan skies Adown the fitful breeze his speeches flung, Mocking the people with his heresics, Muffling his logic in apostrophes! Hast waked once more? How false soe'er the han-

AWARED IN VAIN

That ventured o'er thy twanging a rings to stray flast waked once more". Though searce his ski command The feeble echologs of an earlier day Fickle and flerce, and soon to pass away Yet have the people listened to his wall? Alas, the Orator is doomed to fall!

The Oregon's Builder Challenges the Atlantic From the Marine Journal.

The following telegram to Mr. Moore of Manning.

or has one soul soared higher at the strain.

Alas, the Silver Harp hath harped in vain'

Maxwell & Moore was flashed across the continent the otherday. It is a once a measure and a challenge from the West to the East: SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 11, 1990. Mr. Charles A. Moore, 85, 87 and 80 Liberty street,

New York chy: The queen of the seas was crowned when the Wisconsin made her record to-day-18.54 knots, maximum average for 32 knots, 17.9; average for whole

POLITICAL CALENDAR, 1900. Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls oper A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in cities of the first class of the State of New York (New York,

Brooklyn and Buffalo): Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Registration days in cities and villages 5,000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than in cities of the first class, are held on the same

days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The remaining registration day in election districts other than in cliles or villages of 5,000 inhabitants is:

Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Bryan's Contemptible Talk About Forts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According to the newspaper reports, Mr. Bryan in his speech last night made the following astonish-

I fully believe that the reason President McKinley ment through which agency the interests of the home wants a large army is to establish a fort near every arge city to overawe the workingmen.

ing statement:

This community is a fair example of thou sands of others made up of plain and sensible people, and the opinion of every man to whom I have spoken concerning the statement is that I have spoken concerning the statement is that it is by far the most disgraceful one ever made by a candidate for the high office of President of the United States

The statement morally disqualifies Bryan from occupying the White House. For if he does not believe the statement he is a public liar, and if he does believe it he is an unqualified fool, and there is an unwritten law-sacred to the American voter—to the effect that the White House shall never be occupied either by a liar or a feel.

IUNTINGTON, L. I., Oct. 17.

Bryan's Dilemma Regarding the Philippines and

the Constitution of the United States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Mr. Bryan n his Indianapolis speech, declared his purpose, if elected, to assemble Congress in extraordinary session immediately after his inauguration, in order to " give independence to the Filipinos." He admitted in the same speech that he urged the ratification of the treaty-and he

must have known its provisions.

One provision is (Article IV.): "The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to ports of the Pisilippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States." Another provision is (Article X.): "The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion." There are still other things which the United States promise to do for Spain during ten years

Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States (of his reverence for which Mr. Bryan prates so glibly) provides that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, shall be the supreme law of the land." The Treaty of Paris, therefore, becomes the supreme law of the Philippine Islands. The Constitution further provides (Article II section 8) that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." His oath of office requires him to

do this. The duty of the President, then, is to enforce and execute the "supreme law" of the Philippine Islands-the Paris Treaty. He is sworn to admit all Spanish shipping and Spanish merchandise into the Philippine ports for ten years on precisely the same terms on which ships and merchandise from the United States may be admitted. He is further required, so long as the treaty is in force, to secure to all the inhabitants of the Philippines "the free exercise of their religion." These are covenants which entered into the treaty as considerations great and good Aguinaldo will establish therein for the cession of the islands to the United States-they are part of the payments which this country is to make to Spain. They can no more be repudiated nor disowned than the Intred States could have repudiated or diswhed the payment of the \$20,000,000 cash.

owned the payment of the \$20,00,000 cash.

It follows, then, that the United States are covenanted with Spain for a term of ten years to hold all the ports of the Philippine Islands, all the custom houses, and all the revenues to be derived therefrom.

The surrender of the ports, the customs would be a gross violation of the terms of the treaty and in the highest degree dishonorable to cus pation. di-honorable to cur nation.

To protect this fringe of territory belting every island and including every port, for ten years, the United States would be compelled to

the pairs and bendilles of impeachment and removal from office.

If Mr. Bryan's motives were ever so good, and
if his policy were for the best, they would be
univaling to change the course of affairs in the
Philippine Islands. Mr. Bryan urged the adoption of the treaty. His influence with Democrats secured enough votes to accomplish the
ratification. The treaty became the "supremalaw," the covenants are irrevocably binding,
they cannot be escaped. No President is sworn
to enforce the law. He must do it or officially
perish. There is no escape, there is no alternative. And there you are.

J. Rick Winchell.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am not operatitious, but all the same what the effect f Bryan's success at the polls would be upon this country was typified by the great storm that swept over New York city one hour after

is arrival on Tuesday afternoon. That afternoon, when the streets and the ouldings of the city were animate with its millions of busy and happy citizens under a clear sky, great black clouds were driven forward over the city in such volumes as to dim the light n even the topmost floors of the tall office. building . It was apparent that a great storm was imminent, and all through the city people

prepared hurri dly against it. Almost instantly the work of a very considrable portion of the people was cut short Creating wealth ceased, and the energies of the people were devoted to protecting that which eir labor had already created. Ashere and affoat, in the streets and in the buildings the their home, also pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley process was the same. Everything was made, attempted to be in de storm-proof. Sail was taken in everywhere. Masons, mechanics, carpenters, engineers and others employed on illdings and public works were forced to stop and hurriedly cov r up and fasten down their work that it might not be blown away or wrecked Having thus protected their work they sought for themselves shelter from the

In the hulldings, in the streets, on the water the situation was the same; everybod was get-

ing "under cove: Then the s orm broke. For an hour and a half man gave way to the storm. All work, save the most urgent, in the streets was suspe ded. All along Broadway could be seen groups of men and women and children huddled together in doorways, trying to keep dry and comfortable. For there had come a remarkable drop in the temperature. The men were standing with coat collars turned up and hands in norkets. The women, hamnered with clinging, wet skirts, were wretched and miserable. The children's feet were wet. It was a sorry, unhappy growd all along the street.

Meantime the wind, now a full gale, was riot-Inviso M. Serri. Litoperty, Slow cases were blown down and

wrecked, large plate glass windows were blown in, wagons were overturned, frightened horses bolted and wrecked business and pleisure carriages, beautiful shade trees were hurled prostrate to the ground, a flag pole was snapped off and hurled through the roof, wrecking roof and pole, property insecurely protected was damaged by wind and rain. So much for property. As for the people, Dinners were late, clothes were ruined, men and children were struck by missles picked up by the gale and hurled at random through the streets, children and adults made their way with difficulty, there were wet feet and sore throats—there will be sickness and doctors bills to pay—business appointments could not be kept, social engagements were cancelled.

The city was to an unusual degree confused: the orderly course of affairs was stayed, property was damaged, the people were vexed. There was general discomfort, and what corresponding hearft? Rain we need, but not tempests and gales. wrecked, large plate glass windows were blown

responding henefit? Rain we need, but not tempests and gales.

In the evening there loomed up in the Madison Square Garden the form of Mr. Bryan. With whirlwind oratory and a torrent of words he sought to stir up discontent. He told the laboring men of the city that existing conditions are wrong, that "the people" are not setting a "fair deal" with the wealther men of the country and that he would help to right their wrongs. And he said to them: "I believe that one of the reasons that they want a large army is to build a fort in this city a duse the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

To-day he is sweeping through the length of this Empire State preaching this doctrine of hate and discontent.

this Empire State preaching this doctrine of hate and discontent

A man of 40 years, educated as a lawyer, trained as a rubble man, and presumed by his candidacy for the high office of head of this country to possess the necessary mental attainments, who makes such a statement is either an ignoramus or a demargene. If he does not know better he is not fit to be Free ident; if he does now better he is not worthy of the honor.

Mr. Bryan's speeches in this State are an appeal to the passions; not to intelligence or reason.

son.
Mr. Bryan is a storm, such an unusual storm as is to be looked for in the fall of the year.
To-day wherever he goes swirling through this State the air fills with the dust and the sand, the noise and confusion, and the murky light of his own noisy, confused and murky ideas.

ideas.

Putting him at the head of this country for four years would create a storm in the national industry like that of Tuesday in New York. It would result in idleness for labor and capital. I distress, political and economic sickness and confusion. Weather the storm we could, of course; but do the people of this country wish to precipitate upon themselves a four years' storm of incalculable disaster? New York. Oct. 18.

Populist View of the Results of Election TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the result of Mr. Bryan's election the United States will, after 125 years of national existence, at last enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The country will be saved from imperialism. Mr. Bryan will in daily executive orders diotate legislation, prescribe judicial decisions, and tell the people what to think.

The referendum will be established. Mr. Bryan will be the referee. The days of Jeffersonian simplicity will re turn. The stage coach and the postrider of the Constitution will replace railroads, trolleys, telegraphs and telephones. A Popocratic republic will not tolerate electric lights, steam

her ters or bathubs. The oppression of seventy-five million people by sixty-five thousand soldiers will end. The consent of the governed will be asked. Children will be freed from the tyranny of parents and teachers. States, countles, townships and individuals will secode at will. Police men will not take unwilling captives. Tribunals of oriminal jurisdiction will become courts of conciliation. Every one will do what, when and as he pleases. But, as every rule must have its exception, that exception will be furnished by black citizens, who will be prevented from voting, and, if accused of any crime, will be excouted before trial.

Trusts, corporations, partnerships, marriages, and all other monopolies will be dissolved. Louisiana, Florida, California, Texas, Alaska. and all other territory that has been acquired by treaty or conquest will be surrendered. The republics on the South American model of sta bility.

tempt. The happy scenes of 1894 in Chicago and 1900 in St. Louis will be repeated in other cities. Mobs will, without fear of impertinent Governmental interference, deprive people of superfluous property, burn unnecessary buildings, and purify society by removing obnoxious persons. persons.

The Judges of the Supreme Court will be increased in number. The appointees will be men whose minds have not been narrowed by the study of the law. Laws taxing enterprise, industry and thrift will be decided to be Consti-

ments of courts will be regarded with just con-

the study and thrift will be decided to be industry and thrift will be decided to be utilized.

We shall have a financial system of our own, we shall have a financial system of infringement. patentable without danger of infringement. The gold standard will be abolished. The world will bring its silver for free coinage. The Treasury will issue irredeemable paper without limit. Debts will be paid at the option of the debtor.

debtor.

Hase commercialism will be overthrown. Infrequency of employment will afford to laborers amile time for recreation. Those "idle owners of the capital," the derivations in savings banks and the beneficiaries under volicles of life isurance, will lose much of their ill-gotten gains. Diminished means will prevent extravagant expenditure.

For the young will be the dazzling thought that the Presidency can be won by frequency and fluency of specific by confident assertions of obvious fallacies, by efforts to create class antagorisms, and by appeals to the passions of the mob.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

Benjamin Franklin on Bryan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit! One of the most remarkable qualities of Franklin was his clairvoyant stateamanship, by which he foresaw many o the difficulties and dangers that would afflict the American people after he had failen asleep. He described many of these perils with an accuracy nothing short of the marvellous. In a letter to Samuel Cooper, written from London on the 5th of February, 1771, he gives a pen portrait of a particularly obnoxious politician, but after reading his words with some care I am convinced that he really had in mind an orator of the present day. The language he uses seems to support and justify my con-viction. Franklin writes: "His character is conceil, wrongheadedness, obstinacy and passion. Those who would speak most favorably of him allow all this; they only add that he is an honest man and means well. If that be true, as perhaps it may, 'I wish him a better place, where only honesty and well

meaning are required, and where his other qualities can do no harm."

In the Hall of Pame the man who wrote these words stands fourth in the list if another Hall of Fame be erected in the year 2000, where will our free-silver, free Filipino, free riot candidate stand?

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 14,

"Vulgar and Profane." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one of the 'epigrams' in Bryan's speech last night appears this paraphrase from the Proverbs: "A wise man gets an idea into his head; a foolish man gets t

Of the pitiful bad taste of this unterance, as vulgar as it is profane, it is unnecessary to speak.

If it be an evidence of epigrammulic speech, then I have learned the English language in vain WILLIAM J. DELANY. 27 BEAVER ST., Oct. 17.

The Ratio in Pictures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. A man of-

fering for sale the pittures of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and and their home, reports that he has sold sixteen times as many McKinley pictures as Bryan pictures. "The ratio" is unavoidable.

And this on the day after! JOHN B. PRATT. 156 FIFTH AV., Oct. 17. The Only New Argument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just completed reading the speech of Mr. Bryan in Madtson Square Garden, as reported by THE SES ny friends, 'I can find no new arguments there-except the last paragraph. We must be the peacemaker nation, step between Russia and England, Germany and France, or England and France and Germany any scrap they may have, and enforce the command 'Peace, be still." Wouldn't that far you?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Before

Nov. 61 predict that the betting on section result will be 16 to 1 in favor of McKinley YOGIANANDI, THE BLISSPUT, PROPRIET DOMBAY, India. We Yogis positively KNOW that Bryanism once and

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 17.

for all time is to be destroyed. Lincoln's Advice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would II

not be well to call Mr Bryan's attention to one of

Abraham Lincoln's sayings which he has not quoted in any of his speeches which I have read? I think it was something like this:

Don't swap horses when crossing a stream. Will strikes me that this is very good advice to follow at this time. Anyway, it is good enough for me.

Who voted for Lincoln when he ran the second time.

Welcome Refused.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT WILL POST kindly through the columns of your able paper ieuest the paramount issue. William Jennings Bryan, to please stay away from New York city and earn the realitude of many thousands of busy workingmen' Or please ask the Colonel to bring something better with him if he comes again, and oblige a patriotic son of an old-time Jefferson Democrat.

752 LEXINGTON AV., BROOKLYN, Oct 16. Nine-Hour Sound Money Parade of 1898. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your tsaue of this morning's SUN you make a slight error which I hope you will allow me to correct.

In your article on the coming big sound money parade you say that the parade of 1896 took six hours to pass.

I was in the first line when the parade started promptly at 10 A. M., and was among the first to reach the end of the line of march.

With several friends I watched the parade on Fifth avenue after we were dismissed, and about 5 o'clock we started to walk back over the line of march toward the Bridge. We reached there at 7 P. M. and found the Hardware Brigade and Shoe and Leather Brigade had not started. So you will observe that nine hours

had already elapsed. You are as a rule correct, but I want you to give us CONSTANT READER all that is coming. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Podunk's Stores. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sie: Here is a very simple proposition that Mr. Bryan can easily

answer: There are four dry goods stores in Podunk. What ean prevent me from buying out these stores and making a bargain with the owners preventing them from engaging in the same business for a term of years or forever. Or could laws be passed, that would be valid, preventing me from doing this and could I not do as I pleased with these stores, closing up three of them and seiling my goods 25 per cent. less than cost or 200 per cent above cost. I think that the

question Will Mr. Bryan answer? ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 17.

Pree Silver Confessed to Be Pasamount.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Free sliver coinage at 16 to I has become again the chief issue, in spite of the declarations of the Demo-cratic Convention and of Mr. Bryan himself. The danger of financial ruin if Bryan should be elected is immediate; the danger of the ruin of our free institutions if McKinley should be reclected is very remote. There is no adequate reason why the American peo ple should vote now to close their mills and workshops in order that the party which has disfranchised the negroes of the South may be given the administration of affairs in the Philippines and be permitted to make rulnous experiments with the currency of the nation. The Ledger believes that every good citizen should vote for McKinley and Roosevelt

THE AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

Lord Durham's Charges Are Not Alone in Showing the English to Be "Bad Losers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR! I have just been reading the charges by Lord Durham and other Englishmen that the American jockeys in England won their races by unfair riding. Now, will you or some Englishman explain why the English, when they are beaten in any sort of a contest, always charge their op-ponents with fraud and trickery? When the American jockeys began to ride in England they were merely ridiculed; it was not thought then that they would win, but when they did win the

ridicule was changed to a charge of cheating. It was so also in the yacht races; when Dunraven was beaten he sulked and made the charge Government by injunction will cease. Judgof fraud. The English are just the same way in war. We all know how they shower abuse upon the Boers merely because they were so often beaten in tattle by them, when any other nation would allow all the credit due to such gallant opponents. The British historians of the naval war of 1812 also pour abuse upon the Americans. James, the most widely read of them all in England, calls the Americans "cupning cowards," and in his accounts of the battles the cowardly American ship takes to flight, pursued by the gallant British ship: ties the cowardly American ship takes to high; bursued by the gallant British ship; but the cowardly American is overtaken by the gallant Briton and a battle ensues in which the hero is defeated and captured by the coward. It is by some sort of a cheating trick, James says, but he never explains just what the trick is. This book is still a standard work in the British Navy. We all know that all English writers still abuse Paul Jones and call him a pirate, although he was no more a pirate than Lord Neison was. Kipling, somewhere in one of his stories, says the Lord has ordained that the middle-class British youth shal be just a little better than the youth of any other nation, but when it takes ten British youths to whip one Boer youth in South Africa Mr. Kirling cannot do any better than call the Boer bad names.

I used to think in my boyhood when I read stories by British authors about the gallant deeds of Englishmen that the English were the most chivalrous of all people, but I don't think so now, and it is a painful thought, too, for I admire England and the English in many respects. Now, why do the English always stigmatize as dishonest the opponent who deleats them?

New York, Oct. 16

A Virginia Colored School Boycotted. From the Richmond Dispatch. The State Department of Public Instruction

vas notified yesterday of the general boycott of a negro school in Wise county because of the fact that the teacher is a Democrat—colored. The teacher wrote to the department that the patrons of the school refuse to allow their chil-dren to attend, and that he thinks it will be in-possible for him to make the average daily strendance required by law. He says the school is not patronized because he votes the Demo-ratic ticket.

The department will investigate the case, and if it is found that the dusky parents of the pickaninnies in the school district mentioned are doing the thing charged by the teacher the school will be closed.

Prosperous Times at the South. The active business being done in New Orleans this fall, instead of declining as the season advances. grows steadily larger. The increase in bank clearings in September over the same month of 1899 was 32 per cent ; but October will do better, the bank clearances for the week amounting to \$13,586,356, as compared with \$8,979,696 for the corresponding

week of last year, an improvement of \$1.3 per cent From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. The property value increase in Mississipi, as indi-cated by the assessment rolls being received at the Auditor's office, has been a topic of much comment by the State press, and it is asserted with confidence hat the total increase of valuation this year will go to the \$22,500,000 mark. The most surprising in crease has just reached the Auditor's office, the three counties of Greene, Grenada and Perry, all comparatively small counties, showing the phenomenal

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The cotton receipts of one September day were so large as to place New Orleans easily tirst among cotton seaports on the continent, and the shipment of the same staple last Thursday reached the startling total of 28,500 bales.

Increase of \$2,198,912.

From the Galveston Dally News. As a whole, Texas has never prospered as it has in the year 1900.

From the Leonard, Tex., Graphic. This has been a busy year from Jan. I up & the present hour. The usual idle season failed to materialize this time at all.

From the Groesbeck, Tex., Journal. With cotton picking at 75 cents per hundred, labor or other industries is altogether unobtainable around this point. The old mill has been running short of hands for some time and is offering fabulous wages without success. The cooks are all on a strike, having gone to the cotton patch, and one cannot be

An Actual Conversation, Oct. 17.

"What do you think of Bryan?" "lie's all right " 'Did you hear his speech?'

"That is why you think so "

A Tennessee Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can byon tot select Moss Bunn of Tennessee for a place in THE SUN'S Hall of Fame?

ENOXVILLE, Tenn Oct 15

above covers the entire ground of the so-called Trust